(d) whether further talks with troika are likely to be held in New Delhi; if so when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNA!, AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the Indo-EU Troika Ministerial level talks held in Paris on 6 April, views were exchanged on the further development of political and economic relations between India and the EU. In this context, our interest in securing enhanced market access for our exports to the EU on preferential term was projected to the EU-Troika. The importance of the EU approaching relations with India on the basis of a shared commitment to democracy and the rule of j law, and the vast potential for develop-ing mutually beneficial relations, was also underlined. India's perceptions regarding our regional environment, including Indo-Pak relations and prospects for SAARC cooperation, as well as our consistent stand on the NPT, were also convened to the EU-Troika.

(d) In terms of the Indo-EU Joint j Political statement issued in December, 1993, Indo-EU Troika Ministerial level dialogue has been institutionalised on an annual basis. The EU-Troika has been invited to visit India for the next round
of talks in New Delhi in 1996. Mutually convenient dates for these talks are to be determined subsequently.

Indians and Pakistanis in each others jails

3610. SHRl V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian citizens are presently lodged in each of the Pakistan Jails;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) who is the oldest prisoner;

(A) how many Pakistanis are in Indian Jails;

(e) whether Government would take steps to hand over prisoners of each nation of humanitarian grounds;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if the answer to part (e) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) to (c) According to available information, at present there are 1161 indian prisoners, under detention in Pakistani jails. Pakistani authorities have not informed us of the whereabouts of detention of these prisoners, some of whom are believed to be in Pakistani custody once 1965 and 1971 conflict.

(d) We do not consider it in public interest to disclose this information in Parliament.

(e) and (f) The question of early release and repatriation of all Indian prisoners under detention in Pakistan had repeatedly been taken up with the Government of Pakistan. These efforts continue .

(g) Pakistan does not furnish details of the Indian prisoners lodged in various jails in Pakistan on a case by case basis.

Meeting *ot* Indo-China Joint Working Group

3611. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an Editorial published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 7th March, 1995 on the recently held Indo-China Joint Working Group's meeting in New Delhi on lessening of force deployment along the two countries 4060 kilometer borders; and

(b) if so, whether Indian side have entered into any agreement with the Chinese side to reduce troops along the Eastern borders so far which would help India to manage the insurgency situation in the North-East better and thereby upset Pakistan's designs) rhythm in using the ISI to create instability in that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agreement on the(Maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity Along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas; signed on 7th November, 1993, provides, *inter-alia*, that the two countries will reduce their military forces along the line of actual control. The extent depth, timing and nature of reduction of forces are being discussed in the India-China Joint Working Group and the Expert Group. Discussions on this subject were continued during the third meeting of the Expert Group, held in New Delhi from 2nd to 4th March, 1995. The implementation of the' understanding on force reduction will help in maintaining peace and tranquillity in the India-China border areas.

Setting up Nuclear verification facility by the USA in India

3612. SHRI K. R. MALKANI".
SHRI SOM PAL: .
SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ii is a fact that U.S.A. has persuaded India to allow a verifica tion facility installed on our territory to monitor any nuclear testing by India as reported in the Indian Express dated the 12th February, 1995;

(b) whether it amounts to indirect commitment to NET, even without signing it: and

(c) whether this is a reversal of our national policy to keep our nuclear options open?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) and (b)_No, Sir. However, the Indian seismic monitoring facility known as the Gauribidarur Array (GBA) in Karnataka has participated in international trial tests undertaken by the Group of Scientific Experts (GSE) as part of an exercise by the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva to evolve a verification system for a future Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty CTBT. It is universially accepted that an .international seismic monitoring network is essential to verify a CTBT. The third technical test (GSTT-3) exercise to be carried our in 1995, will involve the participation of around 48 seismic station located in more that 25 countries. The GBA will also be participating in GSETT-3.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्यप्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनायें

3613. श्री अजीत जोगी :
श्री एस.एस. सुरजेवाला:

क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के लिये वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान स्वीकृत की गई खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) श्रम दिवसों के अनुसार इन परियोजनाओं की रोजगार सृजन क्षमता कितनी है ; और

(ग) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण परियोजनाओं की निर्यात क्षमता कितनी है ?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री तरुण गोगोई) : (क) से (ग) एल्कोहल पेयों के किण्वन और आसवन और लघु उद्योग के लिये आरक्षित मदों तथा चीनी को छोड़कर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की स्थापना के